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IE. NR AND NL IN GERMANIC.

IT has been shown that *nr* becomes initially in Gk. *βρ*, in Lat. *fr*-, in Germ. *br*-; and medially in Gk. *-μβρ*-, in Lat. *-br*-, in Germ. *-mbr*- (Brugmann, I². 360, 369, 383). The development of *ml* is similar, except that *ml* becomes in Lat. *bl*-. (On *ml* in Germ. compare especially above, p. 295.)

Correspondingly we should expect *nr* to give (*n*)*dr*-. For the Greek this is established: *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*—*δρῶν* (Brugmann, *Grd.* I². 360.) I think it is also true of Lat. and Germ., at least. In Lat., however, initial *nr*, as well as original *dr*, is simplified to *r*-. The principal proof of this is that there seems to be no genuine Lat. word with initial *dr*-. With original *dr* may be *rāmus*, 'branch, tree,' from **d̥r̥-mos*, Gk. *δρῦς*, Skt. *dāru*, etc.; *rādō*, 'scrape,' perhaps from *√ der*.

For *nr* > *dr* the following examples may be given from derivatives of the enlarged roots *n̥r*, *n̥r̥* in Gk. *νηρός*, *vāpós*, 'wet, flowing,' *Νηρεύς*, *vápō* (Hesych.), 'suck.' Gk. *δρόσος*, 'dew,' with which compare Lat. *rōs*, 'dew.' Lat. *ruō*, which Brugmann, *Grd.* II. 926, connects with Gk. *ἐρύω*, probably contains two distinct roots. In the sense of 'fall, rush, sink,' it may be compared with Goth. *driusan*, 'to fall.' Lat. *rigō*, 'to wet, water, suckle,' is repeated in OE. *drincan*, 'drink,' *drencan*, 'drench, wet.' In Germ. the verb has passed into the third ablaut-series, as in *windan*. Other Germ. words that may go back to *nr*- are OE. *drēopan*, 'drip, drop,' *drīfan*, 'drive, drift,' Eng. *dregs*, OE. *dræf*, OHG. *trebīr*, 'dregs,' OE. *drehnigcan*, 'drain,' Eng. (dial.) *drock*, 'water-course.'

Eng. *dregs* is similar in meaning and phonetics to Lat. *rancor*. Perhaps here may belong Lat. *rāna*, 'frog,' from **nrā-nā*, 'water-animal,' and Gk. *δράκων*, 'dragon.' This term is applied to a sea-fish, and may have meant originally a water-

monster. The early prints, in representing the dragon as a winged crocodile, seem to indicate this. In formation *δράκων* is similar to Eng. *drake*, OHG. *antrahho*, which is probably for pre-Germ. **anragō*. OHG. *anut*, *enit*, Lith. *ántis* has the same root with a different suffix. Gk. *δρῶτή*, 'bathing-tub,' is perhaps to be added here.

The root *aⁿnēr*, 'to be firm, stiff,' occurs in Gk. *άνήρ*, Skt. *nar*, 'man,' Germ. *Ner-thus* (see Paul's *Grundriss*, I. 1101), OE. *norþ*, 'north.' This last word probably belongs here, rather than to *nēr*, 'flow.' If so, 'north' received its designation as the 'cold' or 'stiff' side, in contrast to 'south' (cf. Kluge, s.v. *süden*), the 'sunny side.' Gk. *δράω*, which is usually compared with Lith. *daraũ*, 'do,' may better, as far as its meaning is concerned, be referred to the root *nēr*, 'firm, strong.' Gk. *δρ-άω*, 'accomplish, fulfil,' *δράσις*, 'strength, efficacy,' correspond in meaning, and probably also in root, to OE. *drēogan*, 'accomplish, fulfil,' Goth. *driugan*, 'to be a soldier, to fight.' Late Lat. *drungus*, 'a body of soldiers,' is evidently a loan-word from the Germ. I have found no reference to it in the etymological dictionaries, strange to say.

If this is a correct derivation of *driugan*, the same law would hold good for Lith. *dráugas*, 'companion,' O. Ch. Sl. *drugŭ*, 'friend.' These words have grown from the root *ner*, as follows: *nēr*; *nr-ā* (*drā*); *drā-uo*; *drāŭ-gho*. This is similar to the development of the root *pel*, 'to pour': *pel*; *pl-ē*, *pl-ō*; *plē-uo*, *plēŭ-do*, as in Goth. *filu*; Lat. *com-plē-s*; Gk. *πλέ(ε)ω*; OE. *flēotan*. If Goth. *driugan*, *draug* goes back to an original diphthong *āŭ*, it has changed to the *eŭ*:*ou*-series, just as OHG. *sliozan* compared with Lat. *claudō*, *clāvus*. It may, however, come from a **drēŭgho*, which has grown from *nr-ē*, *drē*.

This word is, of course, not the same as OS. *driogan*, OHG. *triogan*, 'deceive,' which has been compared with Skt. *drúhyati*, 'injure,' and with Lat. *fraus*. (Cf. Persson, *Wz.* p. 25.)

Another possibility for *nr* is ON. *draumr*, OHG. *troum*, 'dream,' which may be connected with Gk. *ὄναρ*, *ὄνειπος*,

'dream, vision.' The word was regularly used of an unreal vision as opposed to *ὕπαρ*, 'a waking vision.' The pre-Germ. form would be **nr-oumo-*, which contains the root of *ὄναρ*, with no greater addition than in *δρ-ώψ* from *ἀνήρ*.

In the medial position it is quite probable that the suffix *dro* in Germ. is in some cases due to the insertion of a transition *d* between *n* and *ro*. An example of this is OE. *gandra*, *ganra*, 'gander.' The exact correspondence of Gk. *ἔνεροι* with Lat. *īnferī* in use makes it possible that these two words may be connected phonetically. As the forms *īnfer*, *īnfrā* show, the *f* may have been a transition sound between *n* and *r*, for an original **indr-*. The superlative *īnfinus* would then be an analogical formation.

Medial *ndl* from *nl* appears in OE. *andlong* from *an+long*, which also gives *along*; ME. *anlong*, *along*; Mod. Eng. *endlong*, *along*. In Mod. Eng. *endlong*, the *end-* is due to a supposed connection with *end*. Ger. *entlang* is of the same origin, with a later connection with *ent-*, as in *entgegen* from OHG. *ingegin*. In OE. *āndleofan*, *endleofan*, the same transition *d* occurs.

If initial *nl* ever existed, there is no longer any trace of it. In Gk. and Lat. *dl* became *ll*, which would naturally be simplified when initial, and *dl* from *nl* would suffer the same change. In Germ., initial *dl* and *tl* do not occur. Therefore any word beginning with IE. *dhl*, *dl*, or *nl* would appear in Germ. with a simple *l*. A well-known example of IE. *dl*: Germ. *l* is Gk. *δολιχός*, O.Ch.Sl. *dlŭgŭ*, Goth. *tulgus*: *laggs*, Lat. *longus*. Lith. *ilgas* may have lost the *d* phonetically from the original **dlghos*. For initial *nl* I find no examples.